

within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Estimated Chemical Concentration

The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Fecal Coliform

The bacterial count (Parameter 1) at section 136.3 in Table 1A, which also cites the approved methods of analysis.

Grab Sample

A sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis without consideration of the flow rate of the waste stream and without consideration of time.

Inland Surface Waters

All surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

The highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

The lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Land Application

The application of manure, litter, or process wastewater onto or incorporated into the soil.

Land Application Area

Land under the control of a CAFO owner or operator, whether it is owned, rented, or leased, to which manure, litter, or process wastewater from the production area is or may be applied.

Large CAFO

An animal feeding operation that stables or confines as many as or more than the numbers of animals specified in any of the following categories: (i) 700 mature dairy cattle, whether milked or dry; (ii) 1,000 veal calves; (iii) 1,000 cattle other than mature dairy cows or veal calves. Cattle includes but is not limited to heifers, steers, bulls and cow/calf pairs; (iv) 2,500 swine each weighing 55 pounds or more; (v) 10,000 swine each weighing less than 55 pounds; (vi) 500 horses; (vii) 10,000 sheep or lambs; (viii) 55,000 turkeys; (ix) 30,000 laying hens or broilers, if the animal feeding operation uses a liquid manure handling system; (x) 125,000 chickens (other than laying hens), if the animal feeding operation uses other than a liquid manure handling system; (xi) 82,000 laying hens, if the animal feeding operation uses other than a liquid manure handling system; (xii) 30,000 ducks (if the animal feeding operation uses other than a liquid manure handling system); or (xiii) 5,000 ducks (if the animal feeding operation uses a liquid manure handling system).

Liquid Manure Handling System

A system that collects and transports or moves waste material with the use of water, such as in washing of pens and flushing of confinement facilities. This would include the use of water impoundments for manure and/or wastewater treatment.

Manure

Defined to include manure, litter, bedding, compost and raw materials or other materials commingled with manure or set aside for land application or other use.

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Median

The middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If n is even, then the median = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$).

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML)

ML is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Mixing Zone

Mixing Zone is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

Not Detected (ND)

Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

Notice of Intent (NOI)

A form submitted by the owner/operator applying for coverage under a general permit. It requires the applicant to submit the information necessary for adequate program implementation, including, at a minimum, the legal name and address of the owner or operator, the facility name and address, type of facility or discharges, and the receiving stream(s). [(40 CFR §128.28(b)(2)(ii)].

Ocean Waters

The territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

Persistent Pollutants

Persistent pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollution Prevention

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Regional Water Board.

Process Wastewater

Water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the CAFO for any or all of the following:

spillage or overflow from animal or poultry watering systems; washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other AFO facilities; direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals; or dust control. Process wastewater also includes any water which comes into contact with or is a constituent of raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, litter, feed, milk, eggs, or bedding.

Production Area

That part of an animal feeding operation that includes the animal confinement area, the manure storage area, the raw materials storage area, and the waste containment areas. The animal containment area includes but is not limited to open lots, housed lots, feedlots, confinement houses, stall barns, free stall barns, milkrooms, milking centers, cowyards, barnyards, medication pens, walkers, animal walkways, and stables. The manure storage area includes but is not limited to lagoons, runoff ponds, storage sheds, stockpiles, under house or pit storages, liquid impoundments, static piles, and composting piles. The raw materials storage area includes but is not limited to feed silos, silage bunkers, and bedding materials. The waste containment area includes but is not limited to settling basins, and areas within berms and diversions which separate uncontaminated storm water. Also included in the definition of production area is any egg washing or egg processing facility, and any area used in the storage, handling, treatment, or disposal of mortalities.

Reporting Level (RL)

RL is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Satellite Collection System

The portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

Setback

A specified distance from waters of the United States or potential conduits to waters of the United States where manure, litter, and process wastewater may not be land applied. Examples of conduits to surface waters include but are not limited to: Open tile line intake structures, sinkholes, and agricultural well heads.

Significant Storm Event

A storm event which results in continuous discharge of storm water for a minimum of one hour, or intermittent discharge of storm water for a minimum of three hours in a 12-hour period.

Source of Drinking Water

Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)

Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:

- x is the observed value;
- μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and
- n is the number of samples.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

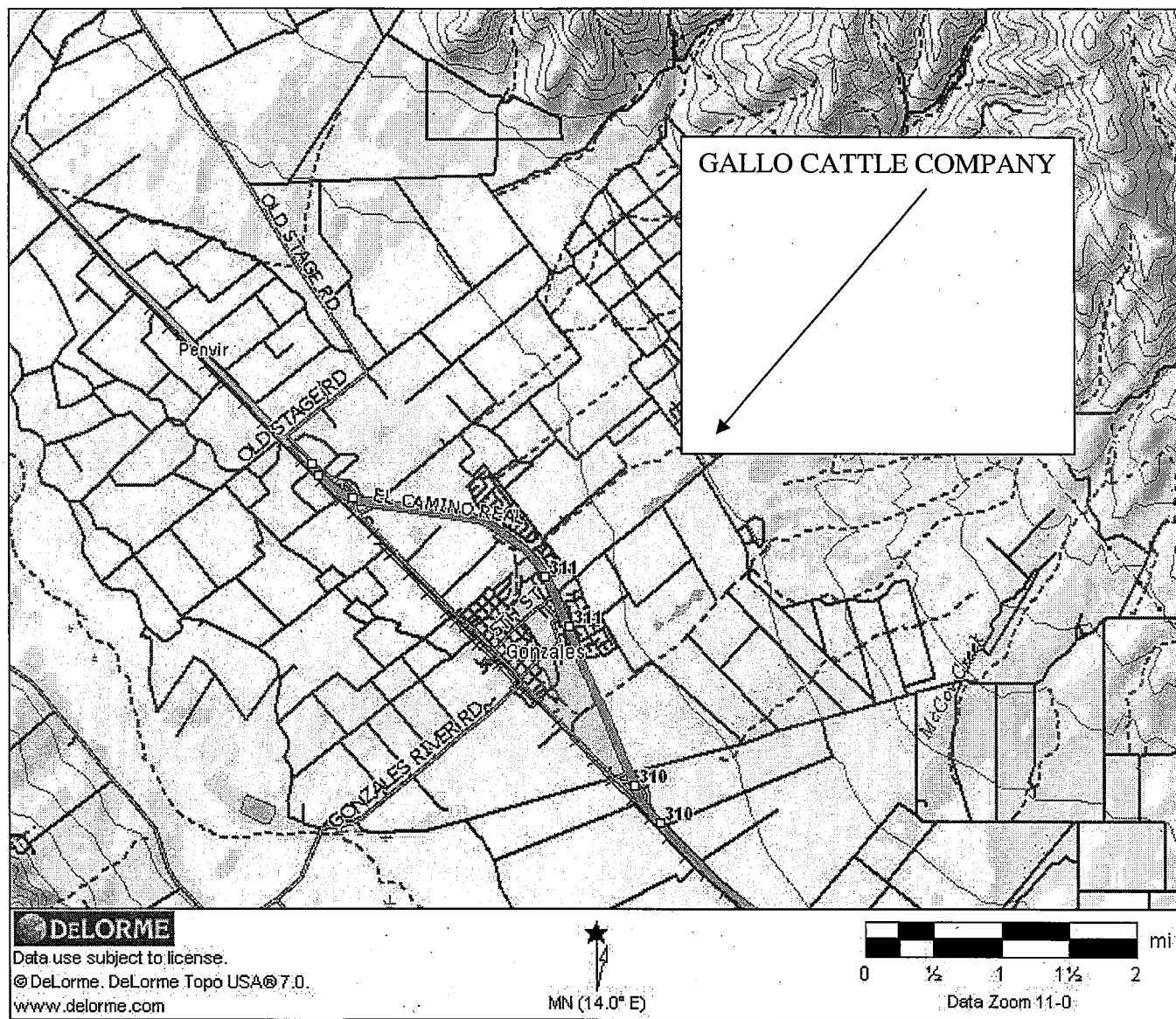
Vegetated Buffer

A narrow, permanent strip of dense perennial vegetation established parallel to the contours of and perpendicular to the dominant slope of the field for the purposes of slowing water runoff, enhancing water infiltration, and minimizing the risk of any potential nutrients or pollutants from leaving the field and reaching waters of the United States.

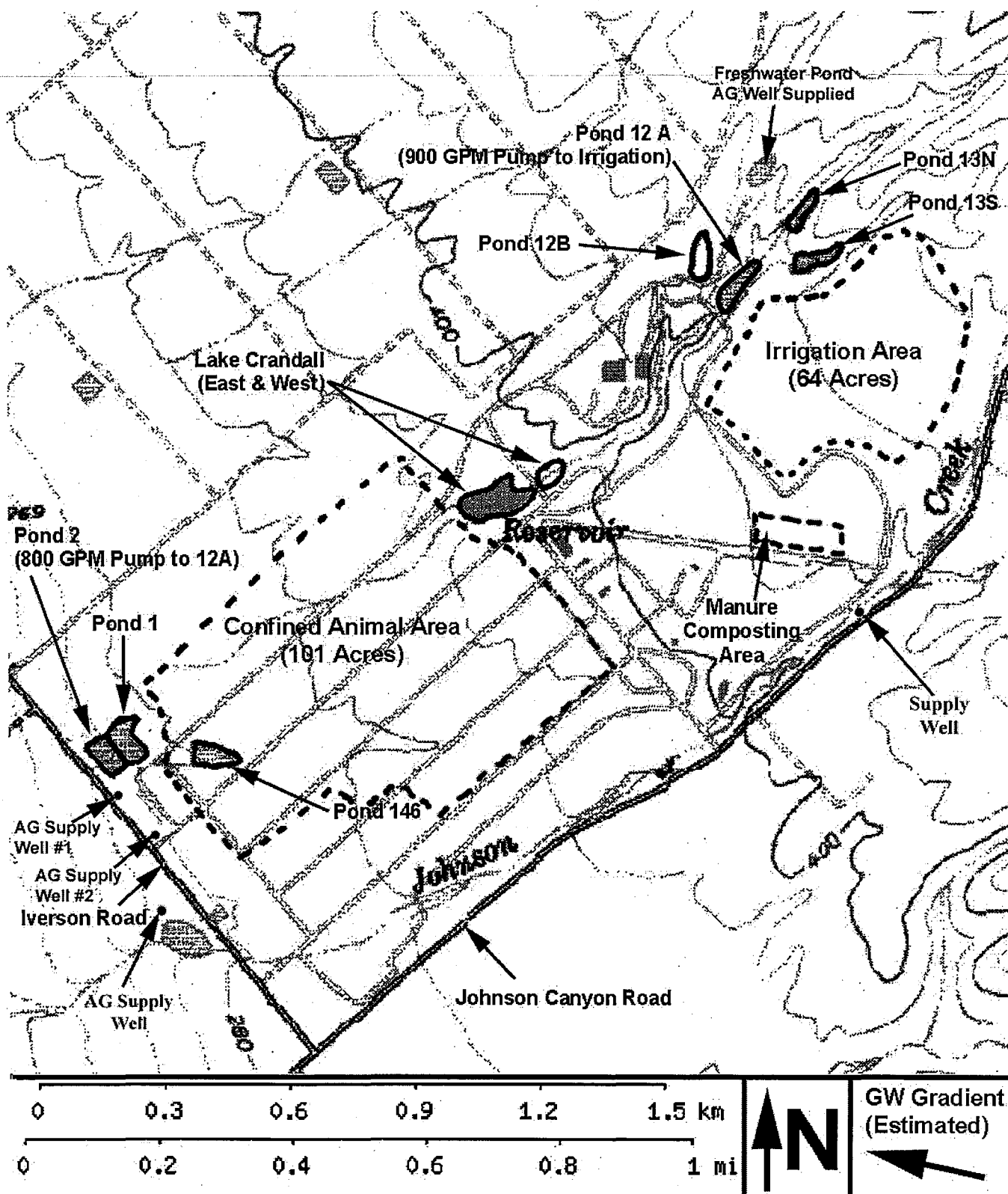
Waters of the United States

(1) all waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (2) all interstate waters, including interstate wetlands; (3) all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (a) which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or, which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (4) all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States; (5) tributaries of waters identified in (1) through (4) of this definition; (6) the territorial sea; and (7) wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in items (1) through (6) of this definition.

ATTACHMENT B – LOCATION MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FACILITY MAP



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a).)
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a)(1).)

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(c).)

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(d).)

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(e).)

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).)

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations. (40 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, § 13383):

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1));
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2));
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3)); and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4).)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
2. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)

3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)
5. Notice
 - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
 - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

H. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(1).)

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was

caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(2).)

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):
 - a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
 - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and
 - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(4).)

II. FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(f).)

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(b).)

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(3); § 122.61.)

III. FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

- A.** Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)
- B.** Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(4); § 122.44(i)(1)(iv).) (Note: “sludge” refers to solids removed from a municipal wastewater treatment plant, and does not refer to manure or other solids generated at the Joseph Gallo Farms Feed Lot.)

IV. FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

- A.** Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)
- B. Records of monitoring information shall include:**
 - 1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
 - 2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
 - 3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
 - 4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
 - 5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
 - 6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)
- C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):**
 - 1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and
 - 2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

V. FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, § 13267.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)
2. All permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer, as defined at 40 CFR 122.22 (a) (1).
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)
4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(c).)

5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(d).)

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

D. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(5).)

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it

is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)
 - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)
3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)):

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with General Order requirements. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(2).)

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(7).)

I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8).)

VI. FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- A. The Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387

VII. FEDERAL ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) (Not Applicable to the Gallo Farms Feedlot)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)):

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(1)); and
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(2).)
3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(3).)

ATTACHMENT D-1 - CENTRAL COAST WATER BOARD STANDARD PROVISIONS (JANUARY 1985)

I. Central Coast General Permit Conditions

A. Central Coast Standard Provisions – Prohibitions

1. Introduction of "incompatible wastes" to the treatment system is prohibited.
2. Discharge of high-level radiological waste and of radiological, chemical, and biological warfare agents is prohibited.
3. Discharge of "toxic pollutants" in violation of effluent standards and prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act is prohibited.
4. Discharge of sludge, sludge digester or thickener supernatant, and sludge drying bed leachate to drainageways, surface waters, or the ocean is prohibited.
5. Introduction of pollutants into the collection, treatment, or disposal system by an "indirect discharger" that:
 - a. Inhibit or disrupt the treatment process, system operation, or the eventual use or disposal of sludge; or,
 - b. Flow through the system to the receiving water untreated; and,
 - c. Cause or "significantly contribute" to a violation of any requirement of this Order, is prohibited.
6. Introduction of "pollutant free" wastewater to the collection, treatment, and disposal system in amounts that threaten compliance with this order is prohibited.

B. Central Coast Standard Provisions – Provisions

1. Collection, treatment, and discharge of waste shall not create a nuisance or pollution, as defined by Section 13050 of the California Water Code.
2. All facilities used for transport or treatment of wastes shall be adequately protected from inundation and washout as the result of a 25-year frequency flood.
3. Operation of collection, treatment, and disposal systems shall be in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater.
4. Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed in a manner approved by the Executive Officer.
5. Publicly owned wastewater treatment plants shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Title 23 of the California Administrative Code.

6. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this order may be terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - a. violation of any term or condition contained in this order;
 - b. obtaining this order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
 - c. a change in any condition or endangerment to human health or environment that requires a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; and,
 - d. a substantial change in character, location, or volume of the discharge.
7. Provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of the permit is found invalid, the remainder of the permit shall not be affected.
8. After notice and opportunity for hearing, this order may be modified or revoked and reissued for cause, including:
 - a. Promulgation of a new or revised effluent standard or limitation;
 - b. A material change in character, location, or volume of the discharge;
 - c. Access to new information that affects the terms of the permit, including applicable schedules;
 - d. Correction of technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law; and,
 - e. Other causes set forth under Sub-part D of 40 CFR Part 122.
9. Safeguards shall be provided to assure maximal compliance with all terms and conditions of this permit. Safeguards shall include preventative and contingency plans and may also include alternative power sources, stand-by generators, retention capacity, operating procedures, or other precautions. Preventative and contingency plans for controlling and minimizing the affect of accidental discharges shall:
 - a. identify possible situations that could cause "upset", "overflow" or "bypass", or other noncompliance. (Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.)
 - b. evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and describe procedures and steps to minimize or correct any adverse environmental impact resulting from noncompliance with the permit.
10. Physical Facilities shall be designed and constructed according to accepted engineering practice and shall be capable of full compliance with this order when

properly operated and maintained. Proper operation and maintenance shall be described in an Operation and Maintenance Manual. Facilities shall be accessible during the wet-weather season.

11. Production and use of reclaimed water is subject to the approval of the Regional Water Board. Production and use of reclaimed water shall be in conformance with reclamation criteria established in Chapter 3, Title 22, of the California Administrative Code and Chapter 7, Division 7, of the California Water Code. An engineering report pursuant to section 60323, Title 22, of the California Administrative Code is required and a waiver or water reclamation requirements from the Regional Water Board is required before reclaimed water is supplied for any use, or to any user, not specifically identified and approved either in this Order or another order issued by this Board.

C. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Monitoring Requirements

1. If results of monitoring a pollutant appear to violate effluent limitations based on a weekly, monthly, 30-day, or six-month period, but compliance or non-compliance cannot be validated because sampling is too infrequent, the frequency of sampling shall be increased to validate the test within the next monitoring period. The increased frequency shall be maintained until the Executive Officer agrees the original monitoring frequency may be resumed.

For example, if copper is monitored annually and results exceed the six-month median numerical effluent limitation in the permit, monitoring of copper must be increased to a frequency of at least once every two months (Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions I.G.13.). If suspended solids are monitored weekly and results exceed the weekly average numerical limit in the permit, monitoring of suspended solids must be increased to at least four (4) samples every week (Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions I.G.14.).

2. Water quality analyses performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be by a laboratory certified by the State Department of Health Services for the constituent(s) being analyzed. Bioassay(s) performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be in accord with guidelines approved by the State Water Resources Control Board and the State Department of Fish and Game. If the laboratory used or proposed for use by the discharger is not certified by the California Department of Health Services or, where appropriate, the Department of Fish and Game due to restrictions in the State's laboratory certification program, the discharger shall be considered in compliance with this provision provided:
 - a. Data results remain consistent with results of samples analyzed by the Central Coast Water Board;
 - b. A quality assurance program is used at the laboratory, including a manual containing steps followed in this program that is available for inspections by the staff of the Central Coast Water Board; and,

- c. Certification is pursued in good faith and obtained as soon as possible after the program is reinstated.
- 3. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. Samples shall be taken during periods of peak loading conditions. Influent samples shall be samples collected from the combined flows of all incoming wastes, excluding recycled wastes. Effluent samples shall be samples collected downstream of the last treatment unit and tributary flow and upstream of any mixing with receiving waters.
- 4. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy.

D. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Reporting Requirements

- 1. Reports of marine monitoring surveys conducted to meet receiving water monitoring requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall include at least the following information:
 - a. A description of climatic and receiving water characteristics at the time of sampling (weather observations, floating debris, discoloration, wind speed and direction, swell or wave action, time of sampling, tide height, etc.).
 - b. A description of sampling stations, including differences unique to each station (e.g., station location, grain size, rocks, shell litter, calcareous worm tubes, evident life, etc.).
 - c. A description of the sampling procedures and preservation sequence used in the survey.
 - d. A description of the exact method used for laboratory analysis. In general, analysis shall be conducted according to Central Coast Standard Provisions – C.1 above, and Federal Standard Provision – Monitoring III.B. However, variations in procedure are acceptable to accommodate the special requirements of sediment analysis. All such variations must be reported with the test results.
 - e. A brief discussion of the results of the survey. The discussion shall compare data from the control station with data from the outfall stations. All tabulations and computations shall be explained.
- 2. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule shall be submitted within 14 days following each scheduled date unless otherwise specified within the permit. If reporting noncompliance, the report shall include a description of the reason, a description and schedule of tasks necessary to achieve compliance, and an estimated date for achieving full compliance. A second report shall be submitted within 14 days of full compliance.

3. The "Discharger" shall file a report of waste discharge or secure a waiver from the Executive Officer at least 180 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or plume of the discharge.
4. Within 120 days after the discharger discovers, or is notified by the Central Coast Water Board, that monthly average daily flow will or may reach design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities within four (4) years, the discharger shall file a written report with the Central Coast Water Board. The report shall include:
 - a. the best estimate of when the monthly average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed design capacity; and,
 - b. a schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

In addition to complying with Federal Standard Provision – Reporting V.B., the required technical report shall be prepared with public participation and reviewed, approved and jointly submitted by all planning and building departments having jurisdiction in the area served by the waste collection, treatment, or disposal facilities.

5. All "Dischargers" shall submit reports to the:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Coast Region
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

In addition, "Dischargers" with designated major discharges shall submit a copy of each document to:

Regional Administrator
US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
Attention: CWA Standards and Permits Office (WTR-5)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105

6. Transfer of control or ownership of a waste discharge facility must be preceded by a notice to the Central Coast Water Board at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date. The notice must include a written agreement between the existing "Discharger" and proposed "Discharger" containing specific date for transfer of responsibility, coverage, and liability between them. Whether a permit may be transferred without modification or revocation and reissuance is at the discretion of the Board. If permit modification or revocation and reissuance is necessary, transfer may be delayed 180 days after the Central Coast Water Board's receipt of a complete permit application. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Permit Action II.C.

7. Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the Clean Water Act (excludes effluent data and permit applications), all reports prepared in accordance with this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Central Coast Water Board or Regional Administrator of EPA. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Records IV.C.
8. By January 30th of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Central Coast Water Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. The discharger shall discuss the compliance record and corrective actions taken, or which may be needed, to bring the discharge into full compliance. The report shall address operator certification and provide a list of current operating personnel and their grade of certification. The report shall inform the Regional Water Board of the date of the facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual (including contingency plans as described Central Coast Standard Provision – Provision B.9., above), of the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facility. The report shall restate, for the record, the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with effluent limits and provide a summary of performance relative to Section C above, General Monitoring Requirements.

If the facility treats industrial or domestic wastewater and there is no provision for periodic sludge monitoring in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, the report shall include a summary of sludge quantities, analyses of its chemical and moisture content, and its ultimate destination.

If applicable, the report shall also evaluate the effectiveness of the local source control or pretreatment program using the State Water Resources Control Board's "Guidelines for Determining the Effectiveness of Local Pretreatment Programs."

E. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Pretreatment Provisions

1. Discharge of pollutants by "indirect dischargers" in specific industrial sub-categories (appendix C, 40 CFR Part 403), where categorical pretreatment standards have been established, or are to be established, (according to 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N), shall comply with the appropriate pretreatment standards:
 - a. By the date specified therein;
 - b. Within three (3) years of the effective date specified therein, but in no case later than July 1, 1984; or,
 - c. If a new indirect discharger, upon commencement of discharge.

F. Central Coast Standard Provisions – Enforcement

1. Any person failing to file a report of waste discharge or other report as required by this permit shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 per day.

2. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the "Discharger" shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this permit, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.

G. Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions

(Not otherwise included in Attachment A to this Order)

1. A "composite sample" is a combination of no fewer than eight (8) individual samples obtained at equal time intervals (usually hourly) over the specified sampling (composite) period. The volume of each individual sample is proportional to the flow rate at the time of sampling. The period shall be specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program ordered by the Executive Officer.
2. "Daily Maximum" limit means the maximum acceptable concentration or mass emission rate of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling. It is normally compared with results based on "composite samples" except for ammonia, total chlorine, phenolic compounds, and toxicity concentration. For all exceptions, comparisons will be made with results from a "grab sample".
3. "Discharger", as used herein, means, as appropriate: (1) the Discharger, (2) the local sewerage entity (when the collection system is not owned and operated by the Discharger), or (3) "indirect discharger" (where "Discharger" appears in the same paragraph as "indirect discharger", it refers to the discharger.)
4. "Duly Authorized Representative" is one where:
 - a. the authorization is made in writing by a person described in the signatory paragraph of Federal Standard Provision V.B.;
 - b. the authorization specifies either an individual or the occupant of a position having either responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the plant manager, or overall responsibility for environmental matters of the company; and,
 - c. the written authorization was submitted to the Central Coast Water Board.
5. A "grab sample" is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes. "Grab samples" shall be collected during peak loading conditions, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with the daily maximum limits identified in Central Coast Standard Provision – Provision G.2. and instantaneous maximum limits.
6. "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

7. "Incompatible wastes" are:

- a. Wastes which create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment works;
- b. Wastes which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works, but in no case wastes with a pH lower than 5.0 unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such wastes;
- c. Solid or viscous wastes in amounts which cause obstruction to flow in sewers, or which cause other interference with proper operation of treatment works;
- d. Any waste, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc), released in such volume or strength as to cause inhibition or disruption in the treatment works and subsequent treatment process upset and loss of treatment efficiency; and,
- e. Heat in amounts that inhibit or disrupt biological activity in the treatment works or that raise influent temperatures above 40°C (104°F) unless the treatment works is designed to accommodate such heat.

8. "Indirect Discharger" means a non-domestic discharger introducing pollutants into a publicly owned treatment and disposal system.

9. "Log Mean" is the geometric mean. Used for determining compliance of fecal or total coliform populations, it is calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{Log Mean} = (C_1 \times C_2 \times \dots \times C_n)^{1/n},$$

in which "n" is the number of days samples were analyzed during the period and any "C" is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 ml) found on each day of sampling. "n" should be five or more.

10. "Mass emission rate" is a daily rate defined by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mass emission rate (lbs/day)} &= 8.34 \times Q \times C; \text{ and,} \\ \text{mass emission rate (kg/day)} &= 3.79 \times Q \times C, \end{aligned}$$

where "C" (in mg/L) is the measured daily constituent concentration or the average of measured daily constituent concentrations and "Q" (in mgd) is the measured daily flow rate or the average of measured daily flow rates over the period of interest.

11. The "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate," whether for a month, week, day, or six-month period, is a daily rate determined with the formulas in paragraph G.10, above, using the effluent concentration limit specified in the permit for the period and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over the period.

12. "Maximum Allowable Six-Month Median Mass Emission Rate" is a daily rate determined with the formulas in Central Coast Standard Provision – Provision G.10, above, using the "six-month Median" effluent limit specified in the permit, and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over a 180-day period.

13. "Median" is the value below which half the samples (ranked progressively by increasing value) fall. It may be considered the middle value, or the average of two middle values.
14. "Monthly Average" (or "Weekly Average", as the case may be) is the arithmetic mean of daily concentrations or of daily mass emission rates over the specified 30-day (or 7-day) period.

$$\text{Average} = (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) / n$$

in which "n" is the number of days samples were analyzed during the period and "X" is either the constituent concentration (mg/L) or mass emission rate (kg/day or lbs/day) for each sampled day. "n" should be four or greater.

15. "Municipality" means a city, town, borough, county, district, association, or other public body created by or under state law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial waste, or other waste.
16. "Overflow" means the intentional or unintentional diversion of flow from the collection and transport systems, including pumping facilities.
17. "Pollutant-free wastewater" means inflow and infiltration, storm waters, and cooling waters and condensates which are essentially free of pollutants.
18. "Primary Industry Category" means any industry category listed in 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix A.
19. "Removal Efficiency" is the ratio of pollutants removed by the treatment unit to pollutants entering the treatment unit. Removal efficiencies of a treatment plant shall be determined using "Monthly averages" of pollutant concentrations (C, in mg/L) of influent and effluent samples collected about the same time and the following equation (or its equivalent):

$$C_{\text{Effluent}} \text{ Removal Efficiency (\%)} = 100 \times (1 - C_{\text{effluent}} / C_{\text{influent}})$$

20. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss to natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a "bypass". It does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
21. "Sludge" means the solids, residues, and precipitates separated from, or created in, wastewater by the unit processes of a treatment system.
22. To "significantly contribute" to a permit violation means an "indirect discharger" must:
- Discharge a daily pollutant loading in excess of that allowed by contract with the "Discharger" or by Federal, State, or Local law;

- b. Discharge wastewater which substantially differs in nature or constituents from its average discharge;
 - c. Discharge pollutants, either alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, which results in a permit violation or prevents sewage sludge use or disposal; or
 - d. Discharge pollutants, either alone or in conjunction with pollutants from other sources that increase the magnitude or duration of permit violations.
23. "Toxic Pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307 (a) (1) of the Clean Water Act or under 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitations are subject to 24-hour reporting (Federal Standard Provisions V.E.).
24. "Zone of Initial Dilution" means the region surrounding or adjacent to the end of an outfall pipe or diffuser ports whose boundaries are defined through calculation of a plume model verified by the State Water Resources Control Board.

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

The Code of Federal Regulations section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the Department of Health Services, in accordance with Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.
- B. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitored flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and approval of the Regional Water Board.
- C. Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ± 10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration, and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:
 1. A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 96 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by SD Catalog No. C13.10:421)
 2. Water Measurement Manual, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Second Edition, Revised Reprint, 1974, 327 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402. Order by Catalog No. 172.19/2:W29/2, Stock No. S/N 24003-0027).
 3. Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 1977, 982 pp. (Available in paper copy or microfiche from National Technical Information Services (NTIS) Springfield, VA 22151. Order by NTIS No. PB-273 535/5ST.)

4. NPDES Compliance Sampling Manual, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MCD-51, 1977, 140 pp (Available from the General Services Administration (8FFS), Centralized Mailing Lists Services, Building 41, Denver Federal Center, CO 80225.)
- D. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.
 - E. Monitoring results, including noncompliance, shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this MRP.
 - F. The Discharger shall adhere to the monitoring protocols for manure, process wastewater, and soil described by Appendix E (Sampling and Record Keeping) of the site-specific Nutrient Management Plan (NMP). If monitoring procedures are not addressed by Appendix E of the NMP, all monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures established at 40 CFR 135, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants*. All analyses shall be conducted using the lowest practical quantification limit achievable using the specified methodology. Where effluent limitations are set below the lowest achievable quantitation limits, pollutants not detected at the lowest practical quantitation limits will be considered in compliance with effluent limitations. Analysis for toxics listed by the California Toxics Rule shall also adhere to guidance and requirements contained in the Policy for *Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (2005). Analyses for toxics listed in Table B of the California Ocean Plan (2005) shall adhere to guidance and requirements contained in that document.
 - G. The Discharger shall adhere to the record keeping procedures established by Appendix E (Sampling and Record Keeping Requirements) of its NMP.
 - H. The Discharger shall maintain records to document implementation of operation and maintenance standards included in NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Codes 590 (Nutrient Management) and 449 (Irrigation Water Management)

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
---	PND-001	Location where representative samples of water in Holding Pond 1 can be collected. PND-001 may also refer to the location where freeboard is measured.
---	PND-002	Location where representative samples of water in Holding Pond 2 can be collected. PND-002 may also refer to the location where freeboard is measured.
---	PND-146	Location where representative samples of water in Holding Pond 146 can be collected. PND-146 may also refer to the location where freeboard is measured.
---	PND-12A	Location where representative samples of water in Holding Pond 12A can be collected. PND-12A may also refer to the location where freeboard is measured.
---	PND-Lake Crandall East	Location where representative samples of water in Lake Crandall East can be collected. PND-Lake Crandall East may also refer to the location where freeboard is measured.
---	PND-Lake Crandall West	Location where representative samples of water in Lake Crandall West can be collected. PND-Lake Crandall West may also refer to the location where freeboard is measured.
001	EFF-001	Location where representative samples of wastewater being discharged/land applied to the spray irrigation and cropland areas as described by the Discharger's NMP can be collected
---	MAN-001	Location where representative samples of the manure to be disposed of or transferred can be collected
---	IRR-001	Location where representative samples of soil from the crop irrigation / land disposal area can be collected
---	RSW-001	Johnson Creek, 100 feet upstream
---	RSW-002	Johnson Creek, less than 50 feet downstream from Discharge Point 001

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

This section of the standardized permit template is not applicable.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

This section of the standardized permit template is not applicable.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

This section of the standardized permit template is not applicable.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor representative samples of wastewater being discharged to the spray irrigation and cropland areas at EFF-001 as follows.

Table E-2. Effluent (Land Application) Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	AF/Day	Measurement	Each Application Area, Each Event ¹	NA
Application Area	Acres	Estimated	Each Application Area, Each Event ¹	NA
pH	s.u.	Composite ²	Semi-Annually ³	⁵
BOD ₅	mg/L	Composite ²	Semi-Annually ³	⁵
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Composite ²	Semi-Annually ³	⁵
General Minerals ⁴	mg/L	Composite ²	Semi-Annually ³	⁵
Nitrite	mg/L N	Composite ²	Semi-Annually ³	⁵
Nitrate	mg/L N	Composite ²	Semi-Annually ³	⁵
Ammonia	mg/L N	Composite ²	Semi-Annually ³	⁵
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L N	Composite ²	Semi-Annually ³	⁵
Total Nitrogen	mg/L N	Composite ²	Semi-Annually ³	⁵
Phosphorus	mg/L	Composite ²	Semi-Annually ³	⁵

¹ Flow shall be measured to gauge the hydraulic and nutrient application of the cropland during each irrigation event. Nutrient loading is to be consistent with the uptake capacity for the crop during the growing season. The wastewater application data and total acre-feet of wastewater applied to each field shall be recorded for each application.

² A representative composite sample shall be prepared based on a minimum of three time-series samples collected during an irrigation event that are representative of the beginning, middle, and the end of the wastewater discharge. Due to the stratification of ponds, a time-series composite is needed so the representative nutrient loading rates may be calculated.

³ Semi-annual monitoring shall be conducted in about April and October to correspond to the spring and fall planting seasons.

⁴ General minerals include bicarbonate, boron, calcium, carbonate, chloride, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and sulfate reported individually.

⁵ The analytical method selected for a parameter shall be the one that can measure at the lowest detection limit for that parameter.

2. The Discharger shall perform additional monitoring of wastewater as necessary to adhere to the terms of this Order which address site-specific nutrient management.
3. The Discharger shall use the following equation, established by Appendix E (Sampling and Record Keeping Requirements) of its NMP for determining the volume (gallons) of wastewater to apply:

$$\text{Volume to apply per 1,000 acres} = \text{Target application rate} / [(\text{NO}_3\text{-N} \times 0.008345) + (\text{NH}_4\text{-N} \times 0.008345) + (\text{Organic N} \times 0.008345)]$$

The "Target application rate" is determined using procedures described in the NMP, which are promulgated in the CAFO Rule (40 CFR 412.4(c)).

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

This section of the standardized permit template is not applicable.

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER

A. Surface Water Monitoring -- Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002

1. If wastewater is discharged to surface waters, representative samples of the receiving water samples shall be collected at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002 and analyzed in accordance with the following schedule.

Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/ 100 ml	Grab	Daily ¹	³
pH	s.u.	Grab	Daily ¹	³
BOD ₅	mg/L	Grab	Daily ¹	³
Nitrite	mg/L N	Grab	Daily ¹	³
Nitrate	mg/L N	Grab	Daily ¹	³
Ammonia	mg/L N	Grab	Daily ¹	³
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L N	Grab	Daily ¹	³
Total Nitrogen	mg/L N	Grab	Daily ¹	³
Phosphorus	mg/L	Grab	Daily ¹	³
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Once ⁴	³
General Minerals ²	mg/L	Grab	Once ⁴	³

¹ First sample should be collected within 1 hour of the initial discharge and daily thereafter, during each discharge event..

² General minerals include bicarbonate, boron, calcium, carbonate, chloride, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and sulfate reported individually.

³ The analytical method selected for a parameter shall be the one that can measure the lowest detection limit for that parameter.

⁴ Sample shall be collected within 1 hour of the initial discharge

2. The Discharger shall record the approximate time of each storm-related discharge that results in off-property discharges of storm water that has mixed with wastewater, litter, or manure, and the approximate duration and amount of wastes discharged.

B. Groundwater Monitoring

Within 120 days following adoption of this Order, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board a groundwater monitoring plan, which proposes on-going monitoring to assess the migration of pollutants from wastewater holding ponds and land application areas to shallow groundwater. The plan shall include installation of an appropriate number of upgradient and downgradient monitoring wells to characterize background conditions of groundwater quality and to identify the presence of pollutants in shallow groundwater attributable to migration from wastewater holding ponds and land application areas. Monitoring wells shall be located based on knowledge of local groundwater conditions (depth, direction of flow, etc). The plan shall identify pollutants or pollutant parameters, which will be appropriate indicators of wastewater originating at the facility and shall include nitrate and nitrite-nitrogen and coliform bacteria. In addition to groundwater monitoring, the plan shall include provisions for wastewater holding pond, seepage rate determinations on a periodic basis (at least two such determinations shall be conducted (on different ponds) every five years until all ponds have been so characterized. Groundwater monitoring results and seepage rate determinations shall be reported annually to the Regional Water Board and shall be compared with applicable groundwater limitations established by section V. B of the Order.

The Discharger shall begin implementation of its groundwater monitoring plan within 180 days following its approval by Regional Water Board staff.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location IRR-001 – Land Application Areas

1. The Discharger shall monitor soil from crop and irrigation disposal areas at IRR-001 as follows.

Table E-4. Soil Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Nitrate	mg N/kg	Grab	Annually ¹	²
Ammonia	mg N/kg	Grab	Annually ¹	²
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg N/kg	Grab	Annually ¹	²
Phosphorus	mg P/kg	Grab	Annually ¹	²

¹ Soil monitoring shall occur one time per year in September.

² The analytical method selected for a parameter shall be the one that can measure the lowest detection limit for that parameter.

2. The Discharger shall perform additional monitoring of soil within the land application area as necessary to adhere to the terms of this Order which address site-specific nutrient management.

3. The Discharger shall inspect any cropland on which wastewater is applied at least once daily during each irrigation event.
4. A log of these inspections shall be maintained and a summary of observations made during the inspections shall be submitted with each semi-annual monitoring report.
5. The Discharger shall also document and submit the following information with each semi-annual monitoring report:
 - a. Identification of crop, acreage, and dates of planting, harvest, and routine maintenance of cropland;
 - b. Expected crop yields;
 - c. The date(s) of manure, litter, process wastewater is applied to each field;
 - d. Weather conditions at the time of application and for 24 hours prior to and following application;
 - e. Results from manure, litter, process wastewater and soil sampling;
 - f. Explanation of the basis for determining manure application rates;
 - g. Calculations showing the total nitrogen and phosphorus to be applied to each field, including sources other than manure, litter, or process wastewater;
 - h. Total amount of nitrogen and phosphorus actually applied to each field, including documentation of calculations for the total amount applied;
 - i. The method used to apply the manure, litter, or process wastewater.
6. The Discharger shall maintain on-site for a period of five years from the date they are created a complete copy of the information required by 40 CFR 122.21(i)(1) and 40 CFR 122.42(e)(1)(ix) and the records specified in 40 CFR 412.37 (b)(1 - 6), below. [40 CFR 412.37 (b)]
 - a. Records documenting inspections required in accordance with 40 CFR 412.37 (a)(1), [40 CFR 412.37 (b) (1)]
 - b. Weekly records of the depth of the manure and process wastewater in liquid impoundments as indicated by the depth marker in accordance with 40 CFR 412.37 (a)(2), [40 CFR 412.37 (b) (2)]
 - c. Records documenting actions taken to correct deficiencies in accordance with 40 CFR 412.37 (a)(3). Deficiencies not corrected within 30 days shall be accompanied by an explanation of the factors preventing immediate correction, [40 CFR 412.37 (b) (3)]

- d. Records of mortalities management and practices used to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 412.37 (a)(4), [40 CFR 412.37 (b) (4)]
- e. Records documenting the current design of any manure or litter storage structures, including volume for solids accumulation, design treatment volume, total design volume, and approximate number of days of storage capacity, [40 CFR 412.37 (b) (5)]
- f. Records of the date, time, and estimated volume of any overflow. [40 CFR 412.37 (b) (6)]

B. Monitoring Location MAN-001 - Manure

1. The Discharger shall monitor manure to be placed at MAN-001 as follows.

Table E-5. Manure Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Method	Test
Quantity	Tons or yds ³	Measured during removal	Each load	NA	
Moisture Content	Percent	Grab	Annually ²	NA	
Nitrate	mg N/kg	Grab	Annually ²	³	
Ammonia	mg N/kg	Grab	Annually ²	³	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg N/kg	Grab	Annually ²	³	
Phosphorus	mg P/kg	Grab	Annually ²	³	
General Minerals ¹	mg/kg	Grab	Annually ²	³	

¹ General Minerals include bicarbonate, boron, calcium, carbonate, chloride, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and sulfate reported individually.

² Monitoring shall occur one time per year in September.

³ The analytical method selected for a parameter shall be the one that can measure the lowest detected limit for that parameter.

2. The Discharger shall perform additional monitoring of manure as necessary to adhere to the terms of this Order which address site-specific nutrient management.
3. The Discharger shall submit a summary of activities regarding solids handling with each semiannual monitoring report.
4. Prior to transferring manure to other persons, the Discharger must provide the recipient of the manure, litter, or process wastewater with the most current analysis. The analysis must be consistent with manure monitoring required by this MRP.
5. The Discharger shall document and make available to the Regional Water Board, upon request, the following information:
 - a. Manure hauler
 - b. Destination of manure

- c. Dates hauled
- d. Amount hauled

C. Pond Freeboard Monitoring - Monitoring Locations PND-001, PND-002, PND-12A, PND-146, PND-Lake Crandall East, PND Lake Crandall West

1. The Discharger shall monitor Holding Ponds 1, 2, 12A, 146, and Lake Crandall East and West.

Table E-6. Pond Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Freeboard	Feet	Measure	Weekly	NA

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and record keeping.

B. Self Monitoring Reports

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit hard copy SMRs. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall submit semi-annual SMRs, which include the results of all monitoring required by this Monitoring and Reporting Program and by the facility's Nutrient Management Program. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant or parameter more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR. SMRs shall be submitted by the July 30 and January 30 and shall summarize results for the appropriate six month period. The SMR due on January 30 may be included in the Annual Report, which is also due on January 30 of each year.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-7. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Semi-Annual	Permit effective date	January – June and July - December	July 30 and January 30
Annually	Permit effective date	January - December	January 30

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in Part 136.

The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

- a. Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (+ a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

- c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
 - d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
5. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

6. Multiple Sample Data. When determining compliance with an AMEL, AWEL, or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
 - a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
 - b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.
7. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
 - a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
 - b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.
 - c. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

Central		Coast		Region
895	Aerovista	Place,	Suite	101
San Luis Obispo, California 93401				

C. Annual Report

The Discharger shall submit an Annual Report one time per year by the 30th of January each year. The Annual Report shall include the SMR which covers the period of July – December of each year; it shall summarize SMR information and data for the pervious period of January – December; and it shall include the following information [a – h are required by 40 CFR 122.42 (e) (4) (i – viii)].

- a. The number and type of animals, whether in open confinement or housed under roof,
- b. Estimate of the amount of manure, litter, and process wastewater generated by the CAFO in the previous 12 months (tons/gallons),
- c. ~~Estimate of the amount of total manure, litter, and process wastewater transferred to other persons in the previous 12 months,~~
- d. Total number of acres for land application covered by the NMP;
- e. Total number of acres under the control of the CAFO that were used for land application of manure, litter, and process wastewater in the previous 12 months,
- f. Summary of discharges of manure, litter, and process wastewater from the production area in the previous 12 months, including date, time, and approximate volume,
- g. A statement indicating whether the current version of the CAFO's NMP was developed or approved by a certified nutrient management planner,
- h. Summary of crops planted and yield for each field; the nitrogen and phosphorus content of the manure, litter, and process wastewater; results of calculations conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 122.42 (e) (5) (i) (B) and (e) (5) (ii) (D); and the amount of manure, litter, and process wastewater applied to each field during the previous 12 months. If a NMP that addresses rates of application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.42 (e) (5) (ii) is implemented, the Annual Report shall include the results of any soil testing for nitrogen and phosphorus conducted in the preceding 12 months, data used in calculations conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 122.42 (e) (5) (ii) (D), and the amount of any supplemental fertilizer applied during the previous 12 months.
- i. The Discharger shall certify in its Annual Report that, during the previous calendar year, mortalities were placed in a designated, fenced and secure area, where runoff is directed to a wastewater storage pond, until mortalities were removed from the site.
- j. The Discharger shall certify in its Annual Report that, during the previous calendar year, no chemicals handled onsite, including petroleum products, were placed, disposed of, or spilled to any onsite manure, litter, process wastewater storage or treatment system.

D. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

- 1. As described in Section X.B.1 above, at any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit SMRs that will satisfy federal requirements for submittal of Discharge Monitoring

Reports (DMRs). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.

2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharger shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

STANDARD MAIL	FEDEX/UPS/ OTHER PRIVATE CARRIERS
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center PO Box 100 Sacramento, CA 95812-1000	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center 1001 I Street, 15 th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1). Forms that are self-generated will not be accepted unless they follow the exact same format of EPA Form 3320-1.

E. Other Reports

Within 60 days of adoption of the proposed permit, the discharger shall submit a report detailing all chemicals used at the feedlot, including pharmaceuticals and pesticides that have the potential to be released to surface waters or groundwater. For each chemical used, the report shall describe the quantity, quality, and timing of the chemical used, and management practices to limit transport of these chemicals to surface water or groundwater.

F. Record Keeping and Retention of Records

1. The Discharger shall maintain a copy onsite and make available to the Regional Water Board upon request, a copy of its site-specific NMP.
2. The Discharger shall create and maintain for 5 years, and make available to the Regional Water Board upon request:
 - a. Applicable records identified pursuant to 40 CFR 122.42 (e) (1) (ix).
 - b. Records specified in 40 CFR 412.37 (b and c).
3. Each CAFO must maintain on-site for a period of five years from the date they are created a complete copy of the information required by 40 CFR 412.4 and 40 CFR 122.42(e)(1)(ix) and the records specified in 40 CFR 412.37 (c)(1 - 10). The following records must be available to the Regional Water Board upon request.
 - a. Expected crop yields,
 - b. The date(s) manure, litter, or process waste water is applied to each field,

- c. Weather conditions at time of application and for 24 hours prior to and following application,
- d. Test methods used to sample and analyze manure, litter, process waste water, and soil,
- e. Results from manure, litter, process waste water, and soil sampling,
- f. Explanation of the basis for determining manure application rates, as provided in the technical standards established by the Regional Water Board,
- g. Calculations showing the total nitrogen and phosphorus to be applied to each field, including sources other than manure, litter, on process wastewater,
- h. Total amount of nitrogen and phosphorus actually applied to each field, including documentation of calculations for the total amount applied,
- i. The method used to apply the manure, litter, or process wastewater,
- j. Date(s) of manure application equipment inspection.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section II of this Order, this Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for dischargers in California. Only those sections or subsections of this Order that are specifically identified as “not applicable” have been determined not to apply to this Discharger. Sections or subsections of this Order not specifically identified as “not applicable” are fully applicable to this Discharger.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	3 270308064
Discharger	Gallo Cattle Company
Name of Facility	Joseph Gallo Farms Feed Lot
Facility Address	31701 Johnson Canyon Road
	Gonzales, California 93926
	Monterey County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Roland Perez, M.S., Environmental Administrator, 209-394-7984
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Roland Perez, M.S., Environmental Administrator
Mailing Address	10561 West Highway 140, PO Box 775, Atwater, California 95301
Billing Address	10561 West Highway 140, PO Box 775, Atwater, California 95301
Type of Facility	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO)
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	2
Complexity	c
Pretreatment Program	NA
Reclamation Requirements	NA
Facility Permitted Flow	0.0
Facility Design Flow	0 .0
Watershed	Salinas River
Receiving Water	Johnson Creek/Salinas River
Receiving Water Type	Inland Surface Water

- A. The Gallo Cattle Company (hereinafter the Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Joseph Gallo Farms Feed Lot, a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO).
- B. The facility land applies wastewater and contaminated storm water via spray irrigation to 64 acres of regularly harvested hay fields. The facility is designed to contain process wastewater and storm water from the 25-year, 24-hour storm event and thereby preclude discharges to surface water.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the "discharger" or "permittee" in applicable federal and State laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

- C. The Discharger filed a Report of Waste Discharge and submitted an application to renew the facility's Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit on August 19, 2008. A site visit was conducted on September 25, 2008, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and conditions. In July 2009, in response to new federal regulations for CAFOs, which became effective on December 22, 2008, the Discharger submitted a revised/updated nutrient management plan to complete its application requirements to renew the facility's WDRs and NPDES permit.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Joseph Gallo Farms Feed Lot is a cattle containment and feeding operation for up to 30,000 head of cattle, located on 373.2 acres. Approximately 101 acres are used for confined animal pens and feeding operations, and the remaining 272 acres are used for dry storage, manure composting, runoff containment ponding, and irrigated croplands. Only dairy heifers, being raised for a production herd, are kept at the site. Animals are typically maintained at the site for 18 months, and then are moved to one of several dairies owned by the Gallo Cattle Company. Only 10,000 to 20,000 head of cattle are typically on site. The facility land applies wastewater and contaminated storm water onsite via spray irrigation to 64 acres of regularly harvested oat fields. The oats are used exclusively for consumption by the cattle onsite.

Manure in the animal pens and the wastewater ponds is removed frequently and composted onsite by a contractor, Central Coast Composting. Manure remains onsite for a minimum of 120 days during the composting operations and is ultimately shipped offsite.

A. Description of Wastewater Treatment or Controls

The pond system consists of a total of nine ponds as shown in Attachment B. Ponds 1, 2, and 146 are wastewater holding ponds that operate in series and collect gravity-flow contaminated runoff from the CAFO. Ponds 12B, 13N, and 13S are storm water retention ponds that collect storm water runoff from watersheds upgradient of the facility, thereby preventing flow onto the CAFO. Lake Crandall East and West and Pond 12A are irrigation holding ponds, which receive wastewater pumped from the three wastewater holding ponds, overflow from the storm water retention ponds, and storm water runoff from much of the site.

The three wastewater holding ponds (Ponds 1, 2, and 146) are located at the southwest, downgradient corner of the facility and have a total capacity of 58.22 acre-feet with 47.8 acre-feet below the 2-foot freeboard. These ponds contain runoff from 185 acres, which include 101 acres of confined animal pens and roads and 84 acres that are not used by the confined animals. Pond 2, which is the last of three ponds in series, has an outfall structure that would discharge to Johnson Creek, although the facility is designed to